

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY FIVE YEARS, and enjoys the largest circulation of any Chinese paper in Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RECENT Commercial INTELLIGENCE.

Terms of Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

NO. 10,753

三十五百七零第一號

三十二月六日六十號

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

六月六日

星期六

Hong Kong Daily Press.

PLEASE * LUSIN

PARFUMERY FACTORY

For every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS

LOXOTIS OPOPONAX

FRANGIANI PISIDIUM.

May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer,

2, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Beware of spurious imitations.

PRICE 52½ PER MONTH.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to "The Manager."

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KUHN & CO. hereby notify the Public that they have this Day disposed of their old-established Business in HONG-KONG to Messrs. SIEGFRIED RÖHRLICH & CO. who will carry on the Business hereunder under the Style or Firm of KUHN & CO. All outstanding Accounts will have to be paid to the new Firm, and all Claims against the old Firm must be presented on or before the 1st of AUGUST next.

Messrs. KUHN & CO., while thanking the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them during so many years, sincerely trust that their further kind support may be extended to the new Firm.

KUHN & CO.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1892.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above, we herewith give notice to the public that from this date we have TAKEN OVER THE BUSINESS OF KUHN & CO., Hongkong, and we shall continue to conduct the establishment in the same style as heretofore, hoping to be favoured with the same lib-ral patronage which has been extended to our predecessors in the past.

SIEGFRIED RÖHRLICH & CO.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1892.

1527

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from BELCHER'S BATTERY on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd inst., commencing each day at 4 p.m. and ceasing after 8 A.M. and will probably be completed by 12 M.J. 1528

The line of fire will be in Northward and Westward directions from the Battery.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the ranges.

The inhabitants of the houses near BELCHER'S are warned to keep their glass windows open during the practice and all persons working in the vicinity of BELCHER'S BATTERY are warned to keep clear of the parts which will be indicated by gunners placed on sentry for the purpose.

By Command,

G. T. M. O'BRIEN,

Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1892.

1529

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY, the 19th day of JULY, 1892, at 2.30 p.m.,

at his SALES ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD,

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, ETC.

TAPESTRIES, COVERED DRAWING-

ROOM SUITE, OIL CLOTH COVERED

SOFA and EASY CHAIRS,

CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, CHIMNEY

GLASS & FIGURES, CARPETS, and

HEAVY RUGS,

SOFA TABLE, MARBLE TOP SIDE-

BOARD with Glass Back, DINNER WAG-

GONS, CROCKERY GLASS, and PLATED

WARE.

WRITING DESK with Book Case, WRIT-

ING TABLE and COPYING PRESS,

DOUBLE and SINGLE BRASS BED-

STEADS, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARD-

ROSES, BED and DRESSING CHEST of DRAW-

ERS, BUREAU with Glass DRESSING

TABLE, and MARBLE TOP WAS-

THANDS,

Cottage PIANO by Wm. Whiteley,

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-5

WRITER, COTTLINER'S PATENT IRON SAFE

and STAIRS,

One IRON SAFE by E. Wertheim & Co.

One COOKING STOVE,

One JUNIOR'S SHA.

Two PERAMBULATORS,

etc.

TERMS of SALE—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1892.

1528

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY,

etc., etc.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from Messrs. KUHN & CO.,

to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY, the 21st day of JULY, 1892,

at his SALES ROOMS, DUNDEE STREET,

(Close to a Confectioner).

The FINEST SELECTION of DIAMOND

and other PRECIOUS STONES, MOUNTED

JEWELLERY, comprising of RINGS,

BRACELETS, EARRINGS, STUDS,

PENDANTS, etc., etc.

Also,

23 GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' 18

CARAT HALL MARKED SINGLE and

DOUBLE GOLD ALBERT CHAINS made

by the Celebrated London makers Butler and

Hutchings.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale,

and the above will be on view 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

TERMS of SALE—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1892.

1529

POR SALE.

MUNIER'S BEER

LOWEN BRAU.

\$13.....per case, of 4 dozen quarts.

\$15.....per case, of 8 dozen pints.

EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1892.

1522

VICTORIA LODGE,

No. 1023.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S HALL, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1892.

1530

RANDAL SEYMOUR HARGER

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 1023.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on a petition

dated June 23, 1892, RECEIVING

ORDER against RANDAL SEYMOUR

HARGER, of TWENTIETH Merchant, was made

by His MAJESTY'S PROVINCIAL COURT of

JUNE, 1892.

E. LATTER,

Official Receiver.

281

Agents—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong.

1527

NOTICE.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY

YEARS, and enjoys the largest circula-

tion of any Chinese paper in Southern China.

It is carefully edited by an experienced

Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RE-

CENT Commercial INTELLIGENCE.

Terms of Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

1530

NOTICE.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY

YEARS, and enjoys the largest circula-

tion of any Chinese paper in Southern China.

It is carefully edited by an experienced

Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RE-

CENT Commercial INTELLIGENCE.

Terms of Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

1530

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMBOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 16th inst. at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHIEMSEN & CO.

INTIMATIONS

BROWN, JONES & CO.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
CROSSES,
HEADSTONES, AND COLUMNS
in Stock.
Prices moderate. Work Promptly Done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DUNNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DUNNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DUNNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
For Headaches and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.

DUNNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Aidaper for Dilute Constitutions.
Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates. Sold throughout the world.
A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. (45)

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

We invite attention to the following brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most reliable sources, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growth at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Port. Pe Bot

A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule \$10 \$1.00

B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule 12 1.10

C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 14 1.25

D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) 18 1.50

SHERBETS.

A. Polenta Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule 6 0.60

B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule 7.50 0.75

C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule 10 1.00

CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 10 1.00

D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule 13 1.10

E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 14 1.25

Per Dozen Per Case
1 doz. 2 doz. Quarts. Pints.

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule \$4 \$4.50

B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule 4.50 5.00

C. St. Jules, Red Capsule 7 7.50

D. La Rose, Red Capsule 11 12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK & CHAMPAGNE.

All particulars of the various brands in stock on application.

Per Dozen Per Case

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule \$18 \$1.20

B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule 15 1.40

C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule 20 1.75

D. Hennessy's Fine, Very Old Liqueur Cognac 1872 2.50

Vintage, Red Capsule 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule 8 0.75

B. Watson's Glenorchy, Melton, Blend, White Capsule 8 0.75

C. Watson's Abberlour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark 8 0.75

D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt in Whisky, Violet Capsule 10 1.00

E. Watson's "On the Label" Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule 8 0.75

B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule 10 1.00

C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule 12 1.10

GENEVA, BOUQUIN, WATSON, Name old, Red Capsule with Name 10 1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule 4.50 0.40

B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule 4.50 0.40

C. Fine A. V. M. Geneva 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamais, Violent Capsule 12 1.00

Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino Curacao, Henriet's Cherry Cordial Chartreuse, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES OF APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

17

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to "The Ed." or "The Editor."

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses, so that they may be acknowledged, and not published, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No unswearingly signed communications that have appeared in other papers first will be inserted.

Orders for insertion of advertisements should be sent to me at 10 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telephone Address Press. Telephone No. 12

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 16TH, 1892.

The trade report for Chinkiang for 1891 only covers little more than six months, and as trade had scarcely commenced the returns are necessarily small and afford little indication of what it may attain later on. Mr. Hosson, Commissioner of Customs, makes some interesting remarks on the opening of this great west of western and interior China to foreign trade. After a brief review of the circumstances leading to the conversion of Chinkiang into a treaty port, he says:—

"Thus, after years of expectancy and delay, we, the much-vaunted emporium of Western China opened to Foreign trade in the quietest and most uncontested manner possible. On the opening date there were present within the city walls the representatives of one American and two British firms. It was not, however, until the 18th June, by which date the river had attained a height off the city of 40 feet over its winter zero point, and upward voyage from Ichang had been rendered perilous and risky in consequence, that a small export cargo was forthcoming for the first chartered junk put on the berth. Seeing that under the transit pass régime export and coast trade duties on native produce were not called for until shipments reached Ichang, thus reducing the amount of capital involved in the event of mishap during the dangerous voyage through intervening gorges and rapids, it is extremely doubtful whether the guides would have fallen in so soon as they did with

the new shipping arrangements provided had it not been for the keen, and generally to be deplored, competition existing between steamship companies on the lower river, which induced their native agents at this port to underbid one another in the freight market, and to accept cargo at rates so advanced to shippers that at last it dawned on the Chinkiangese that as a Treaty port their mail had, after all, developed advantages positively undreamt of. What steps they may take when later on it is sought to restore freights from Ichang onward to something like original rates it is difficult to prognosticate, but in the meantime, from the date already mentioned, shipping through Foreign agencies experienced a marked break.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

Detective-Sergeant Green yesterday effected the arrest of a passenger board the steamer *Hasten*, just prior to departure, who had in his possession a quantity of opium and ammunition. The man, who was bound for Sowoo, will be brought before the Magistrate to-day.

To-morrow morning between 9 a.m. and 10.30 o'clock, the steamer *Dayring*, carrying the British with a crew of 100, will be leaving for the port of Sowoo.

The action was brought for \$2,697, money paid on account stated. The writ was issued on the 21st June, and on the same date affidavits were filed and the writ of garnishment was issued.

A Japanese paper says that a large sum of money was paid to the British Consul, and I was told that the Chinese government has given as much as certain Shansi firms who will be repaid as the funds the Custom House allow.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. J. J. French, of the firm of French & Doherty, & Co., appeared for judgment on behalf of foreign attachment under section 82 of the Code, an 18th August, 1891, Frank Union of Kobe.

The action was brought for \$2,697, money paid on account stated. The writ was issued on the 21st June, and on the same date affidavits were filed and the writ of garnishment was issued.

The cause of the dispute is that a Chinese

steamer *Yeruna* left Nagasaki for this port on the 16th inst. at 5 p.m.

Our readers are reminded that the Band of the Shropshire Light Infantry will play in the grounds of the Mount Austin Hotel this evening.

A change is apparently impending in the Police Department. For the last few days Mr. G. E. Smith has attended the Police Office during the routine work, presumably with a view of qualifying for the post of Acting Deputy Superintendent.

In the *Peiping Gazette* of the 8th ult., the Kwangtung Government reports the despatch of its remittance to Peking for the present year. The amount demands, as fixed by the Board of Customs Duty, is £10,000, with the additional amount of £10,000, from the Six Tenth Customs Fund, £12,337.00, and £41,533.63, the property of various companies.

The R. M. steamer *Empress of Japan*, Capt. Lee, arrived at Shanghai at 4 a.m. yesterday and sailed at 3 p.m. and is expected to reach Hongkong at 1 a.m. on Monday the 18th inst.

To-night at the Theatre Royal the Stanley Opera Company will produce the comic opera "Paul Jones," and during the evening the popular song and dance "Ta-ka-ho-bo-ay" will be introduced.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There was heavy polling everywhere." The contest is therefore being fought keenly.

The Tonkin papers report another deal which was fought on the afternoon of the 1st June, between M. Vincent, fils, and M. Cabrel in the village of Dong-nac. Two pistol shots were exchanged without result, at a distance of thirty metres.

In the Reuters' telegram dated the 6th inst., published in the Singapore papers giving the election returns to date, the following information is added:—"There

ing each other the rope sprang across the line and hit the three men. The police came and took the man away. I was not hurt.

Dr. Caudle, sworn, said—On the 18th I was called about half-past eleven to go to the Peak tramway to see some men who were injured there. I went at once and saw with alarm that one had been killed. I saw an ambulance with the deceased in it. The ambulance was on the side of the line just where the points' men's box is. The man was suffering from loss of blood occasioned by an injury to his leg. It was broken just below the knee and the bones and flesh were torn off. The foot was hanging by a few skin and sinew. The bone was just dying when I arrived, from the shock and hemorrhage from the arteries of his leg. I am of opinion that the death which afterwards ensued was occasioned by loss of blood. The surgeon of police had taken steps to stop further hemorrhage but he had only arrived shortly before I did and it was about half past twelve when the doctor came to the scene of the accident.

Sgt. H. G. Baker was next called. He said—At 10.50 a.m. on the 18th inst. I left the Central Police Station with several ambulances in information being brought that an accident had occurred. I went up the line to the scene of the occurrence with the ambulances. On getting there I saw the deceased lying on the tramway. I then saw the points' men's box. He was in a pool of blood, but the bleeding had almost stopped when I got there. There were some coolies standing about the bank looking at him. He had evidently rolled down a little. The first trace of blood was on the right hand side of the line going up and I think he had fallen on his right side. I was running fast higher up than the tramway. I made enquiries and I found that he had slid down some distance. He was lying on against the bank and his left foot presented from under his body. There was a projecting rock immediately above which, it appeared to me, had struck. That part of the line was very crooked. There was a hole in the tramline, nobody was inside them. There was a telegraph in each end. The sun was very bright and hot. The sun was shining on the deceased.

C. Léviel, recalled, said—I did not actually see the rope strike the deceased, but I saw it springing from the side of the man. I also saw the deceased turn a kind of somersault and fall on the side of the bank. Afterwards he slid down some feet, but remained about ten or fifteen minutes on the spot—the first fall. He cried out as though in pain. One of the other men was badly hurt but the third managed to crawl on to the next tramcar. Nothing was done for any of them until the second fall. Then we took two of us there and we had to get some water but he did not come back.

Dr. Caudle, recalled, said—I have heard the evidence and I have no remarks to make. It seems to coincide with what I saw. I don't suppose it would be possible to get the man to give his name, but if they could have left their names they might have bound up the man's leg. If it had been tied up within two or three minutes his life might have been prolonged, but such steps could hardly have been taken immediately. Water could not have saved him.

William Kennedy Wylie, sworn, said—I am surprised to find that the deceased was a native of Siam. I would like to know the description of the deceased. I would like to say that he has described the switch as "tubo" which might convey a wrong impression.

Witness proceeded to explain the method of working the line and drew a diagram showing the principle on which the points acted. The deceased, he said, set the points for the up car but it was the duty of the pointsman to keep his hand on the lever so that the car would not move. During the time that the deceased had been there since April, he must have moved more than hundreds of times. His hours are not very long; they were that day from 7.30 to 10 a.m. and from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. His wages were \$3 a month. I consider that no time was lost in sending and answering the telegrams. The communication is not very good, but when it is there it is good. In the case of the tramway it hangs an electric bell. It takes a few seconds to answer the call and start the engines. I think that the present system is about as good as it can be. A year or two ago I tried a system of fixed points which worked without a policeman, but the late Sir George Grey insisted that my system was not good enough. When it would not work, I should think that perhaps some automatic arrangement could be made, but the present system, if the pointsman does his duty, is as good as any. As regards these men who were the victims of the accident, I may say that I have frequently, twenty or thirty times, warned them to be still between the rails but on the side of the tramway.

The jury found that the deceased met his death through an error committed by the pointsmen, which resulted in the accident, and that no one was to blame but the pointsmen. To answer to his Worship Mr. Wylie said that the tram cable was of three and a half inches diameter made of wrought steel. This concluded the enquiry.

INQUESTS.

Mr. H. E. Wetherell yesterday held hearings at the Magistrate's in addition to that concerning the Peak tramway accident. The first was into the death of the Jew, named Boer, who fell into the culvert, a few days ago, on the Kowloon Road. Evidence was taken which showed that the deceased had come from Australia and that he was bound for Japan in a short time. After being picked up, he was told that he had to wait for the arrival of the steamer, the date of which he did not know. The deceased was found floating in the water.

He was also found to have received a blow on the head on Thursday. An Indian constable stated that he saw a crowd on Douglas Wharf and on enquiring the cause found that the body of the deceased was floating in the water. It was removed to the mortuary and there identified by the mother, who said that she had not seen him during the previous day. He was aged 16 years old.

Dr. Caudle, sworn, said that when he was questioned as to whether he had been fully prepared to meet the deceased in the case, and it was evident that the boy had slipped off a plank into the water unnoticed. "Found drowned" was the verdict.

CANTON NOTES.

14th July.

His Excellency Kiang Nesi, the new Governor, arrived here yesterday morning in the gunboat Tsin Tou. Many high officials who had assembled at the new wharf beforehand went on board and paid their respects to him. In the afternoon he landed, was welcomed by all the officials, and in the evening, in Victoria Dock, witnessed the lighting of the gunboats on the quay.

In this connection the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had been appointed to his post, was also present. The Governor, who had been appointed to his post, was also present. The Governor, who had been appointed to his post, was also present.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony. The Governor, who had been appointed to his post, was also present.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.

The local government has issued a decree that all the officials, who had been appointed to their posts, should be present at the ceremony.</

TO LET

TO LET.

GODDOWNS & WANGHAI.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1892. [1240]

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR, DUKE'S STREET No. 3.
Apply to EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1892. [1019]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

NO. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK.
Good Rooms.
Gas and Water laid on.
If sold part of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

TO BE LET.

CHAMBERS AND SUITES OF APARTMENTS AT "WILD BLD BUILDINGS."
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE
with Garden attached, in the Road BABRA, MACAO.
Rent \$50 per month.

TO LET.

NO. 3 LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply to CHAN YAU,
Nos. 1 & 2, Lower Mosque Terrace.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [1012]

TO LET.

NO. 5, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Concessioner. Splendid view of Harbour, and in a cool and airy situation.
Apply to ALFRED J. MAY,
Victoria College, or as above.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1892. [1247]

TO LET.

N. O. 4, MORETON HILL.
No. 3, WEST TERRACE.
No. 1, QUEEN'S GARDENS, from 1st August next.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON:
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1892. [1008]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 12, healthily situated, on CAINE ROAD with Sea View. Garden in front.
WEST END TERRACE, 4-Roomed House.
Rent moderate.

TO LET.

SPANISH PROCURATION
Hongkong, 15th June, 1892. [1201]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THE TOP FLOOR of GIDE, LIVINGSTON & Co's House consisting of Five spacious Rooms and Three Bath Rooms, suitable either as Office or Dwelling Apartment.

TO LET.

GIDE, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1892. [1097]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THREE-STORYED "SMALL EUROPEAN HOUSES," Nos. 129 to 139 WANCHAI ROAD, between 2 Police Station, Building, have Water laid on each Floor, and are situated in a quiet, healthy locality. Rent very moderate.

TO LET.

For particulars apply to the Machinery Go., at the back of the block of buildings.
And a Lot in Flora, Nos. 125 to 137 Queen's Road East, opposite the R.R. Seamen's Inn, and 11, Gloucester Street, Furniture Shop, Ground Floor, No. 135.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1892. [1290]

TO LET.

MONOPOLE, 18, CHAMPAIGNE,
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

TO LET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (now in the occupation of Mr. Au Atack).
BENDEA. A large two-Storeyed House in Bendean, with a round Tennis Court, No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL.

TO LET.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1892. [1158]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1892. [1093]

TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 1st SEPTEMBER.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL now in the occupation of the Hongkong Trading Company, Limited.
Apply to TANG YUEN CHEUNG,
Praya East, No. 103, Wan Chai.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1892. [1198]

TO LET.

THE SIXTY YEARS
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR:

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED, "ROSE VILLAS
WEST," BONHAM and ROBINSON
Road, between 2nd and 3rd Floors.
Rooms on Second Floor of TELEGRAPH
House.

ROOMS ON PEDDER'S STREET, opposite to

Hennessy's Hotel.
No. 1, End House, "MOUNTAIN VIEW,"

THE PEAK.

"ROOKLOON POINT," in suites or single rooms, all under roof, from Steam Ferry or by lift of an hour.

LAND FOR COAL STORAGE at West Point, off Waterfront, and at Kowloon.

GODDOWNS at KOWLOON POINT.

TO LET.

SHARP & CO., Telegraph House.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1892. [1038]

TO LET.

**HOUSES Nos. 33, 37, and 39, WYNDELL
STREET**

TO LET.

J. A. DE CARVALHO,
108, Praya West.

TO LET.

NO. 3, MAGDALEN TERRACE, MAGAZINE GATE. Very Cheap Rent.

TO LET.

LIBERTY HOTEL, NEW BUILDINGS,
OF 1000 ft. SECOND FLOOR, PRAYA
GRANDE (lately occupied by Messrs. Dunn & Co.).

TO LET.

GODOWN, NO. 14, BLUE BUILDING,
SEED DETACHED HOUSES, at MAGA-

ZON.

No. 2 and 2A, STATIONTOWN STREET (Con-

TO LET.

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.**

TO LET.

THE FAMILY RESIDENCE
"CRAGHILLACHEE,"
with Stabling.

TO LET.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. [209]

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NO. 27, MOSQUE STREET. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to A. S. ROBINSON.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1892. [1026]

TO LET.

**A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, on ROBINSON
ROAD.** Apply to X. Y.
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1892. [1024]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

NO. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK.
Good Rooms.
Gas and Water laid on.
If sold part of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

TO BE LET.

CHAMBERS AND SUITES OF APARTMENTS AT "WILD BLD BUILDINGS."
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

CHAMBERS AND SUITES OF APARTMENTS AT "WILD BLD BUILDINGS."
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 14, WYNDELL STREET.
Apply to J. MURPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1892. [1444]

TO LET.

NO. 12, 1

JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS.

By PROFESSOR C. G. KNOTT, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

To describe the characteristics of an alien race is a difficult task. There is apt to be a lack of perspective in the delineation, a want of lucidity in the colouring. What is novel to the observer is exaggerated unduly; and, in the straining after contracts, the representation degenerates not into a caricature. In regard to Japan the task is even more difficult. We have passed through the country in our moon-walls and wans of Japanese ways of life and habits of thought with a certainty and an assurance which the resident of ten years' standing cannot attain. The more we mix with this most interesting of Orientals, the less we seem to know of them, the more difficult it becomes to define their characteristics in a few brief sentences. The following paper is an attempt to give the impression gathered during eight years' experience of Japanese life. If the result be only to correct certain exaggerated views that have wide currency, I shall feel that the paper has accomplished one good end. It will be noticed that nothing is said of the Japanese race. For example, I have considered out the significance of the artistic feeling in its relations to everyday life, and have left untouched the art itself. In brief, the characteristics here spoken of refer almost entirely to the national character, intellectual, moral, and emotional; as far as exists, and as it has been developed in its historic status. A short historic introduction is given.

The Empire of Japan, like the Kingdom of Scotland, is inhabited by two distinct races speaking distinct languages. Of these the Ainu is the older, and most, from lack of earlier historic information, regarded as the primitive race of the island. The Japanese were, however, although probably of the same stock, no distinct recognition of this fact which must have happened before the national memory had awakened. The evidence that the Ainu occupied the land is, first, that all, Ainu, at present found no further south than the Island of Yezo, with historic times lived in the northern part of the island; secondly, Von Schrenck has shown in his great work on *Asian Land*, that all over the north-eastern parts of Asia numberless isolated tribes live, each speaking a different language. These are the fragments of earlier races, which have gradually been pushed into the holes and corners of this old-world things.

Conspicuous to this the peculiar features of her fanfulness—flial piety and filial earnest something to extravagance lengthen—and we much that struggle light on the Japanese character. Do we not here find at once a perfect explanation of that self-reliance, self-sufficiency, or "independence" to which reference is often made? It would indeed be a matter of surprise if the Japanese did not possess this "candy concept of their self," which is certainly not a monopoly of the Orient. It is one of the traits which go to the making of a nation. It usually goes to the independence of character, and we do not find it wanting in Japan. We have ample evidence that down to the long ago the Japanese do indeed possess this valuable quality. There is not, or at least there was not till recently, any of that spirit which is the essence of "sophistry." The reason of this is that the Japanese are, naturally, too, who overestimated these, and occasionally mistook the for the kingly. Nevertheless, by the ordinary conceptions of the meaning of civilization, Japan has been phenomenal in her progress.

In making this search for derived names, Professor Chamberlain could get also into assistance from the Japanese themselves. Every name in Japan is represented by a combination of Chinese characters as ideographs. Beyond the significance of these the Japanese call them *kanji*. The *kanji* of the later historical period of the day express the legends of a god, and are meant to begin with. We are not with all his kindest descendants of the divine beings known as *Imam* and *Inani*, from whom also by ordinary generation the whole Japanese aristocracy was produced? The first human Emperor of Japan—the great Jimmu Tenno—was he not only four generations removed from the Sun-goddess, herself a child of the sun? And the last, the great Emperor, the half-divine *Meiji*, of the day, the legend of a god, and who he was. He is not with all his kindest descendants of the divine beings known as *Imam* and *Inani*.

Now, in making this search for derived names, Professor Chamberlain could get also into assistance from the Japanese themselves. Every name in Japan is represented by a combination of Chinese characters as ideographs. Beyond the significance of these the Japanese call them *kanji*. The *kanji* of the later historical period of the day express the legends of a god, and are meant to begin with. We are not with all his kindest descendants of the divine beings known as *Imam* and *Inani*.

Block in the darkness of the unlighted room, an Ainu community is set by the banks of a stream. This by way of distinction they call *Tonai*, or "stream with the lake." Japanese strangers come in among them, few at first, no doubt, and perhaps friendly enough. Gradually, however, the superiority of the new came-folk, and the Ainu reluctantly seeks other haunts. But the *tonai* is still there, the slightly dishevelled Japanese form Tonai's Centuries slip past until civilization and letters come hand-in-hand from China. The Japanese, however, are now abroad, and every name of importance must be cast in a Chinese mould. The priests and worthies lend their aid, and overcomes the *tonai*—the lucky ideographs, phonetically identical with the Chinese, in its written form, and in the Japanese, on the name means "bars in a row"; how such a title could come to be applied to an insignificant village may be left to the invention to solve. Other examples might be given—but I shall content myself with the name of *Kyoto*, the inland capital, later *Edo*, *Osaka*, Japan, is represented by two characters meaning "apeats horses." Professor Chamberlain regards it as a Japanese corruption of the Ame *trina* "distant." The Japanese always introduce the *sou* between *t* and *n*, and also like certain ideographs—here from *kyu-ni* or *kyu-ni-ya*. The last Mr. Bachelor, following up the theory of the Japanese as a composite description of Fujian, the peaceful mountain of Japan and one of the most frequent objects in pictorial decoration. It rises, an almost perfect cone, to a height of 12,400 feet above the sea. It is a dormant volcano, hardly extinct. The Japanese write its name "the mountain of water," and the name of the lake, the *kyu-ni*, is the living soul of a *Samurai*. Both of the great *kyu-ni* was obliged to spend half his time at the court in *Edo*, and half his time at his country *tonai*. The *kyu-ni*'s capital was, indeed, the scene of a continual coming and going of barons and their relatives. Every man was master of the strictest etiquette, and he was to be well dressed, and his manners controlled, and the love of the stronger *tonai*, and presented himself and his qualities against the central government; it is called *kyu-ni* again—for there was a most elaborate classification of these—were compelled to change their previous frequently. Ostensibly, the *kyu-ni* was an ungovernment, this latter really governed these *kyu-ni* districts by a strong local influence. That of the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed, the various orders of these—described after a different fashion, and only the *kyu-ni* had the privilege of swaying about with two swords in his belt. In the case of lack of *kyu-ni* the *kyu-ni* was the *kyu-ni* of the *kyu-ni*, and the *kyu-ni* was, in fact, identical with that of William the Conqueror, who broke the decentralizing tendency of feudalism by giving his barons scattered territories in different counties. But, in addition to thus systematizing the *kyu-ni*, he also introduced a code of principles of conduct. The first was personal and respect to parents and superiors—a word, *worship*, and filial piety. The second was courtesy and consideration of inferiors. To the cultivation of these social and domestic virtues the Japanese owe much of that charm which delighted the traveler of old. Amidst the *kyu-ni*, *kyu-ni* became, as one can well imagine, a *kyu-ni*—a real *kyu-ni* at all, and he may meet the descendant of the *kyu-ni* only as an official, in the older days, *kyu-ni* and *kyu-ni*—indeed,

